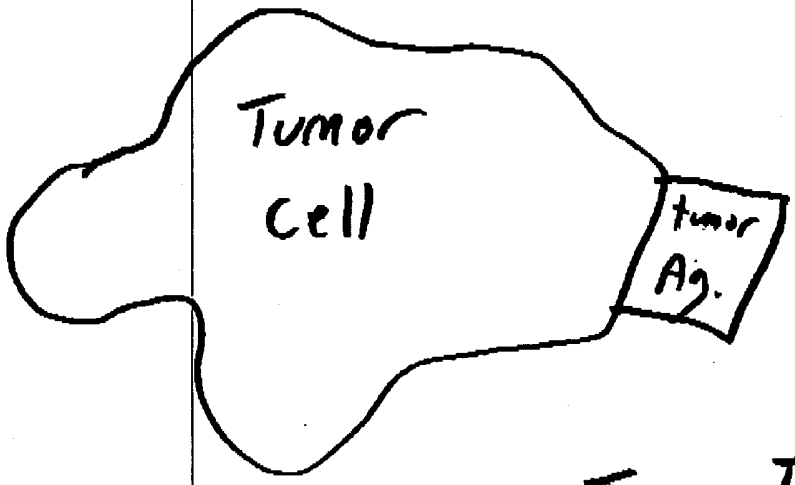
Leukocyte
+ IFN-g
+ Second IRI-promoting Agent
+ Antigen X
Type I Leukocyte for Ag X
dead cell
+ Cell
Ag X



Type I
Inflamm.
Resp.

Body kills
tumor cell

Type II
Inflamm.
Resp.

Body
tolerates
tumor cell

Macroscopic
tumor

Death

Inflammatory Responses

Type I
Inflamm.
Resp.

Type II
Inflamm.
Resp.

Immune cells
Kill foreign
cell

Body tolerates
Foreign cell

In All Claims

1. Antigen-Releasing Agent

2. Leukocyte Attractant

3. IFN-g

4. Second IRI-Promoting Agent

Also

5. local administration to tumor

6. tumor is in a human patient

Does reference teach admin. locally to tumor in a human (or animal)?

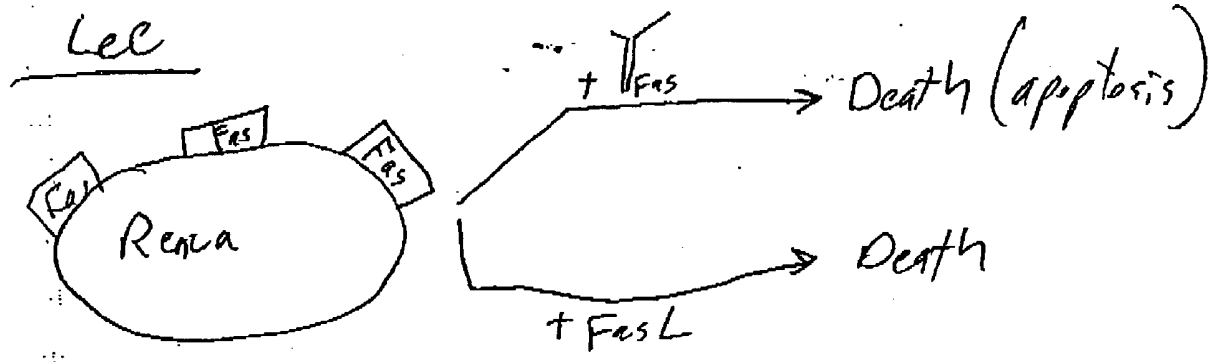
	This Application	Lee	Tannenbaum	Lanni
1. Antigen-Releasing Agent	Y	I	N	?
2. Leukocyte Attractant	Y	N	N	N
3. IFN-g	Y	N	N	N
1. Second IRI-Promoting Agent	Y	N	(Sys.)	N

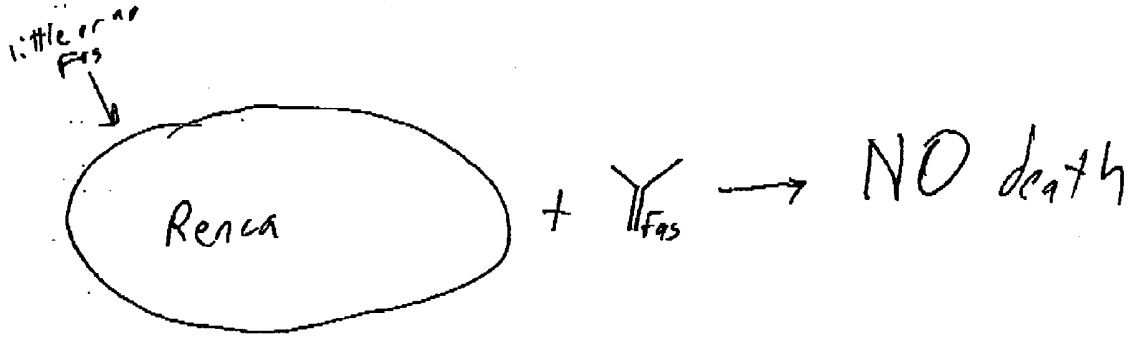
I = inoperative in claimed methods
(Sys) = systemic (not local) administration

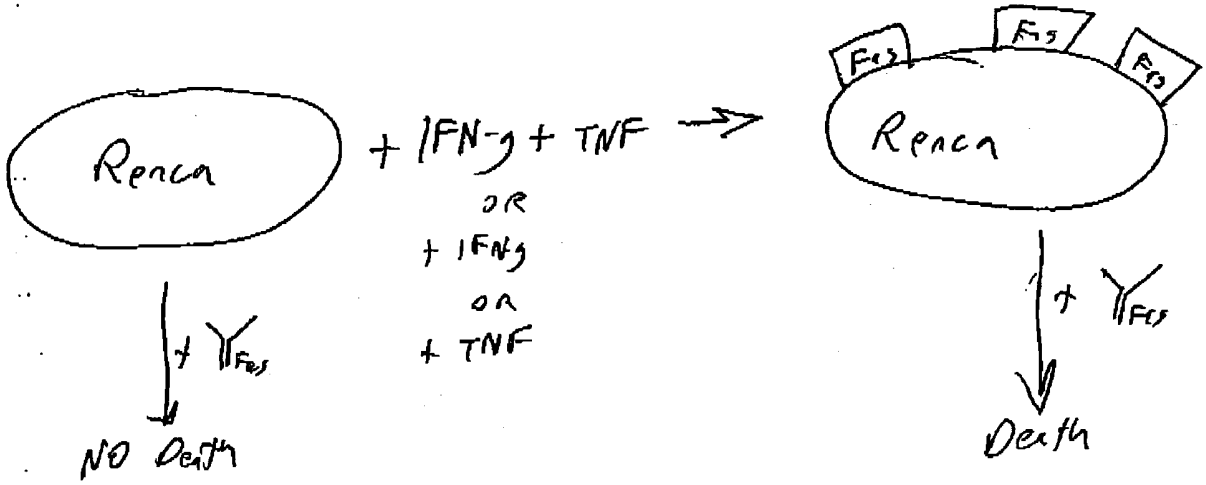
C

In vitro experiments

LeC





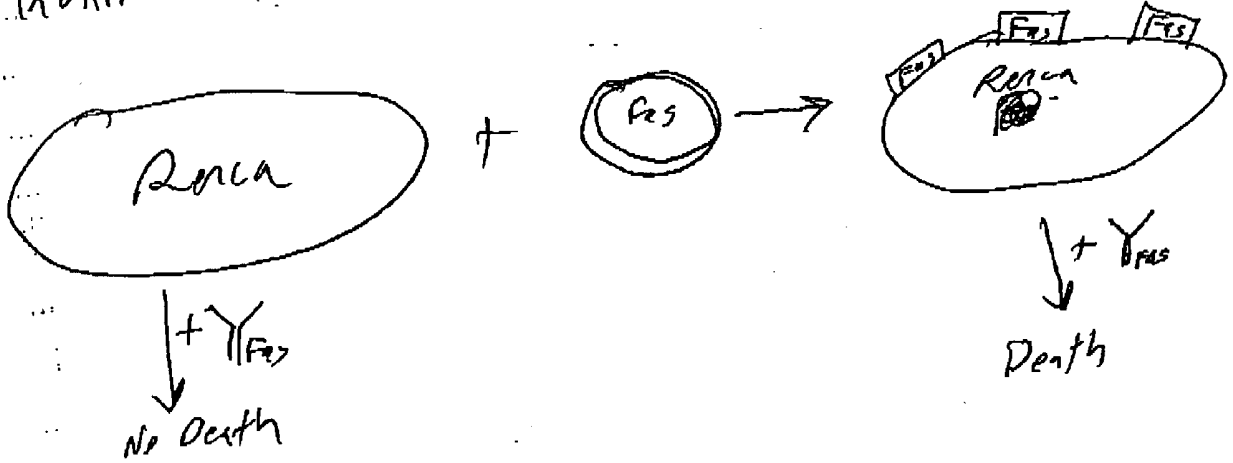


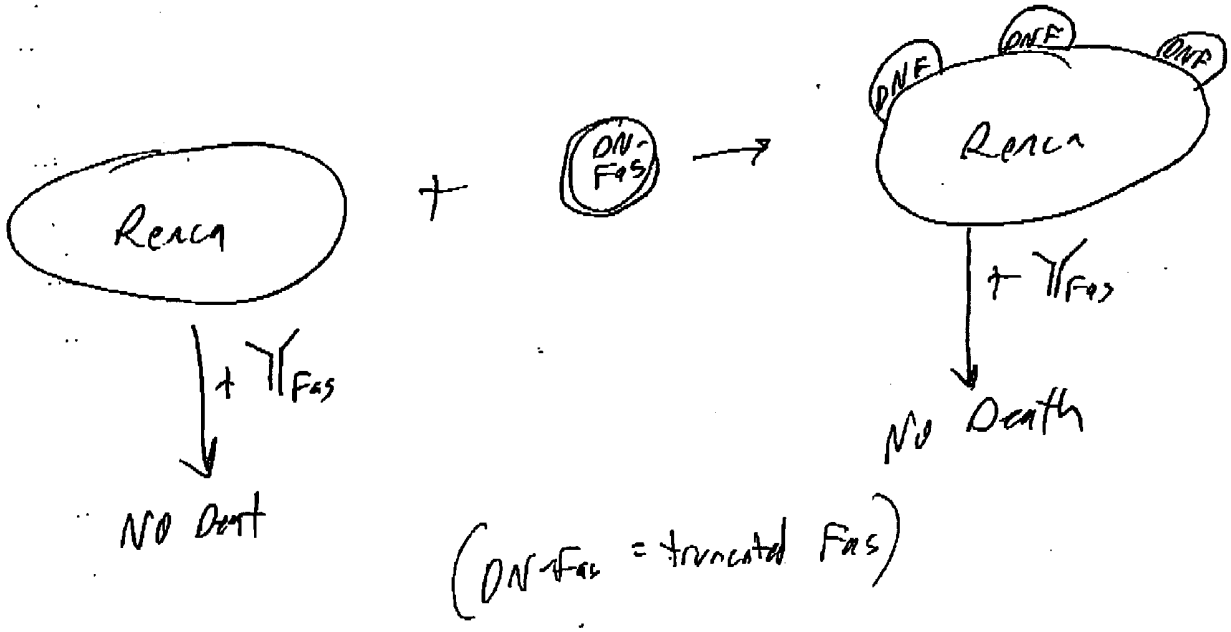
Conclusions: ~~[illegible] Fas expression~~

Fas-overexpressing Renca cells are susceptible to Fas-mediated killing

Fas can be overexpressed by transfection or by IFN-γ/TNF treatment

In vitro (cont'd)



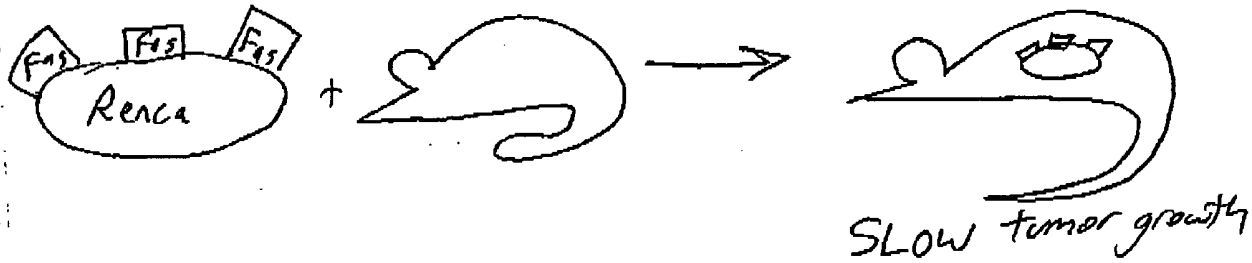


(ON-Fas = truncated Fas)

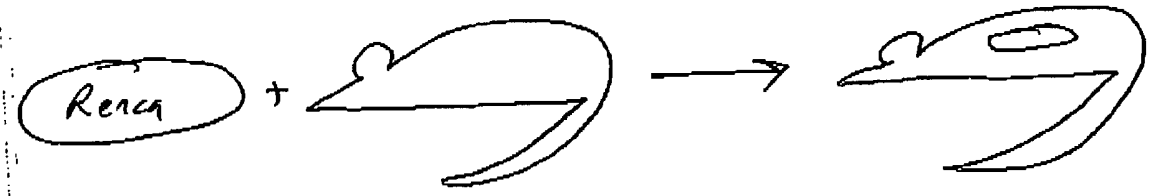
(10)

Lee

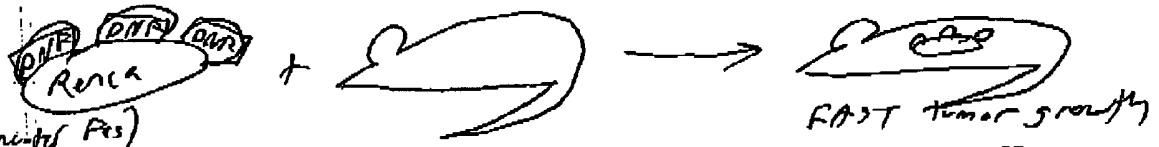
In Vivo Experiments



SLOW tumor growth

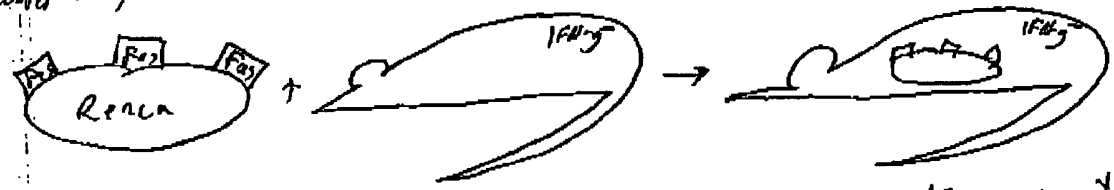


FAST tumor growth



(truncated Fas)

FAST tumor growth



FAST tumor growth

∴ endogenous IFN-γ required for Fas-mediated Killing

(slow)

↓ + π_{Fas}

Overall conclusion of Lee